SPONSOR: Grier

This bill requires a ticket broker to disclose to a prospective purchaser whether a ticket is in the reseller's actual possession and available for delivery and, if not, when the reseller reasonably expects to have the ticket. The bill requires an online marketplace offering tickets for resale to disclose that it is an online marketplace and that prices of tickets can often exceed face value; the face value and exact location of the seat of the ticket; whether the ticket offered for sale is in the reseller's actual possession and available for delivery and, if not, when the reseller reasonably expects to have the ticket; whether the reseller is actively making an offer to procure the ticket; and the refund policy of the online marketplace if the event is canceled or postponed.

This bill makes it unlawful for any person to use automated ticket purchasing software to purchase tickets. A person who uses such software to bypass security measures and purchase tickets shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$500 and no more than \$1,000 for each violation and shall have to forfeit all profits from the sale of such tickets. A person who maintains an interest in or control of the operation of automated ticket purchasing software to purchase tickets shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$750 and no more than \$1500 for each violation and shall have to forfeit all profits from the sale of such tickets. Any person who commits a second such offense within a five-year period shall be guilty of a violation and fined not less than \$1000 and no more than \$5,000 for such violation and any subsequent violation. The Attorney General shall have the jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this bill. In addition, any place of entertainment or any aggrieved party that is injured by such action may bring an action to recover damages.